

Solution

1 PRELIMS 2024 -2025

Class 10 - Social Science

Section A

1. (a) Vallabhbhai Patel

Explanation:

Vallabhbhai Patel

2.

- (d) 1,00,000 litres

Explanation:

Gendathur receives annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, and with 80 percent of collection efficiency and of about 10 fillings, every house can collect and use about 50,000 litres of water annually. From the 20 houses, the net amount of rainwater harvested annually amounts to 1,00,000 litres.

3.

- (c) Haryana

Explanation:

Haryana

4. (a) Statement ii is correct.

Explanation:

Launched in 1970, Operation Flood was started by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). It has helped dairy farmers direct their own development, placing control of the resources they create in their own hands. The objective of this programme was to create a nationwide milk grid. The result was that India became the largest producer of Milk and Milk Products. Operation Flood is called the White Revolution of India.

5.

- (b) Union

Explanation:

Union List includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications, and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.

6.

- (d) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.

Explanation:

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

7. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

8.

- (d) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.

Explanation: In the given scenario, it is mentioned that Rajiv had to provide the bank with his business plan and financial statements in order to obtain the loan. However, there is no mention of Rajiv needing to provide his personal bank statements. The requirement was specifically related to his business plan and financial statements, which would provide the bank with information about his business's viability and financial stability.

9.

(b) Representation

Explanation:

Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.

10.

(b) The Massacre at Chios

Explanation:

The above picture represents the Massacre at Chios.

The French painter Delacroix was one of the most important French Romantic painters. This huge painting (4.19m x 3.54m) depicts an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were said to have been killed by Turks on the island of Chios. By dramatising the incident, focusing on the suffering of women and children, and using vivid colours, Delacroix sought to appeal to the emotions of the spectators, and create sympathy for the Greeks.

11.

(d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

Explanation:

Only statement iv is appropriate.

12.

(a) All of the these

Explanation:

A democratic government is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

13.

(b) iv, iii, ii, i

Explanation:

The Arrival of the Simon Commission - 1928, Chauri Chaura incident - 1922, Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement 1921, Rowlatt Act 1919.

14.

(b)

Organised Sector

Explanation:

Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act etc. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits. Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.

15.

(d) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

Explanation:

The printed books at first **closely resembled** the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.

16.

(c) Clue iii

Explanation: Lateritic soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic (pH<6)), generally deficient in plant nutrients.

17. (b) Statement iii is right.
Explanation:
 Parties like Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi **are conscious about their State identity.**
18. (d) Equal Remuneration Act
Explanation:
 The **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work
19. (c) i, ii and iii
Explanation:
 Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising the government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.
20. (b) Credit Arrangements
Explanation:
 The facility is provided by the bank to Gopal is Credit Arrangements

Section B

21. The structure in the given image is the **European Parliament** in Brussels, Belgium. The European Union has its headquarters in Brussels.
22. The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe. During the first half of the nineteenth century there was an immense increase in population all over the Europe. Due to which the supply of workers increased and the demand was very less. Problem of unemployment was faced by Europeans. Small producers and manufacturers of towns faced a stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made products. In those regions of Europe where aristocracy still enjoyed powers, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.

OR

The Process of unification of Germany:

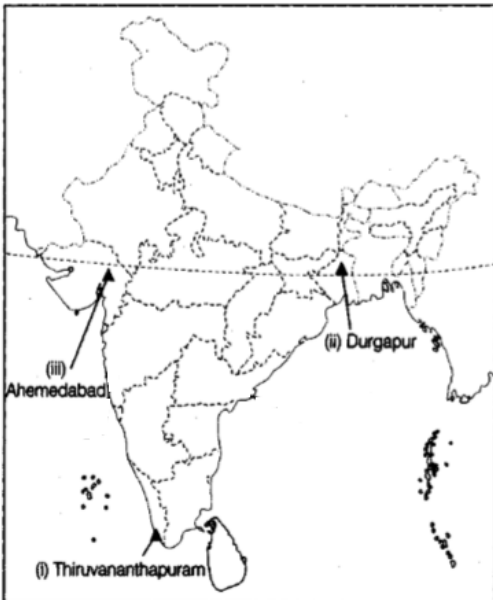
- i. In the 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle-class Germans. They united in 1848 to create a nation-state out of the numerous German states.
 - ii. By 1848, the popular effort of political associations failed in installing a constitutional monarchy in Germany.
 - iii. The failure of Frankfurt Parliament made it clear that German unification had to come through the combined effort of monarchy and army supported by large landowners.
 - iv. Prussia soon became the leader of German unification movement.
 - v. Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of the process with support from Prussian army and Prussian bureaucracy.
 - vi. The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark and France over seven years time.
 - vii. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
23. **Cropping Season of Wheat - Rabi Crop Season**
Features of Wheat cultivation-
- i. It requires a cool growing season.
 - ii. Bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
 - iii. Requires 50-75 cm of annual rainfall.
 - iv. There are two important wheat-growing zones.
24. The features of 'holding together' federation are:
- i. In this form of federation a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.

- ii. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations.
- iii. In this category the Central government tends to be more power full vis-a-vis the states.
- iv. Very often different constituent units the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

Section C

25. Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers in the following ways:
- a. Collectively the writings of thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition, and despotism.
 - b. Scholars and thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything should be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
 - c. They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition.
 - d. Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms, and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.
 - e. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning critical and rational.
26. i. In the 1950s China and India produced almost the same quantity of steel. Today, China is the largest producer of steel.
- ii. Iron and steel is called a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky entailing heavy transportation costs.

OR



27. Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Its development can be attributed to various factors like:
- Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts, etc. are the responsibility of the government in developing countries.
 - Demand for services such as transport, trade, and storage will increase with the development of primary and secondary sectors.
 - Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. increases with the increase in the level of income.
 - Rapid growth of the service sector also benefitted from external demand such as the software industry and call centre services.
 - Liberalisation of the financial sector provided an environment for faster growth of financial services.
28. When power is taken away from the Central and state governments and given to local government it is known as decentralisation. Yes, it helps in the settlement of a large number of problems and issues at the local level.
- i. It provides a platform for the direct participation of people in decision making because people have a better knowledge about the problems in their locality.
 - ii. In another way, decentralisation in the form of "Local Self Government' is the best way to realise the principles of Democracy.
29. i. Tertiary sector shows the highest increase in share of GDP in the given period.
- ii. Primary sector shows a decreasing trend in share of its GDP.

- iii. The Primary sector remained more important than other sectors in spite of its smaller share in GDP because it provides employment to a large number of people.

Section D

30. Biogas can solve the energy problem in the rural areas due to the reasons mentioned below:

- i. It produces a gas having higher thermal efficiency than charcoal and kerosene.
- ii. It provides a way for optimum utilization of animal and plant waste.
- iii. It produces enriched organic manure that can supplement or even replace chemical fertilizers.
- iv. It burns smoothly and does not leave much residue behind.
- v. It is easy to produce and store.
- vi. It is a renewable source of energy.
- vii. It will reduce the burden on conventional sources of energy.
- viii. It is eco-friendly, therefore it will help in reducing environmental pollution.
- ix. It provides twin benefits to farmers by acting as an energy resource and improved quality of manure.

Some suggestions to improve the biogas energy production in rural areas given below

- i. The Government should provide monetary assistance to people in rural areas.
- ii. Also, awareness must be created for using this alternative sources of energy.

OR

a. **Uranium and Thorium** which are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan, are used for generating atomic or nuclear power. The monazite sands of Kerala are also rich in Thorium.

b. **The following are six nuclear power stations in India:**

- i. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station (Tamil Nadu)
- ii. Kaiga Nuclear Power Station (Karnataka)
- iii. Tarapur Nuclear Power Station (Maharashtra)
- iv. Kakrapar Nuclear Power Station (Gujarat)
- v. Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Station (Rajasthan)
- vi. Naraura Nuclear Power Station (Uttar Pradesh)

31. i. **Economic Hardship in the 1830s:** The 1830s brought significant economic challenges to Europe, marked by a surging population and high unemployment.
- ii. **Rural to Urban Migration:** Rural residents flocked to overcrowded city slums in search of employment, as job seekers outnumbered available positions.
- iii. **Competition from English Goods:** European small producers faced tough competition from cheap machine-made imports from England, particularly in textiles.
- iv. **Feudal Burdens on Peasants:** In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in towns and countries.
- v. **1848 Uprising:** The year 1848 witnessed food shortages and widespread unemployment, triggering an uprising in Paris that forced the King, Louis Philippe, to flee amidst barricades and unrest.

OR

- o The conservatives believed in modern army, efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy. In 1815, the European powers—Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria defeated Napoleon at Vienna to a draw-up settlement of Europe. The representatives of the European powers met at Vienna in 1815 to draw up a settlement for Europe. The conference was hosted by Austrian Chancellor-Duke Mettemich.
- o The main objective of the Treaty of Vienna was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars, to re-map post-Napoleonic Europe and prevent the rebuilding of a strong France.

The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was implemented in the following ways:

- i. The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during French Revolution was restored to power.
- ii. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- iii. To prevent further expansion of French territories, a series of states were set upon boundaries.
- iv. Kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium was set-up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given new territories in western frontiers. Austria was given the control of northern Italy. Eastern Russia was given a part of Saxony.
- v. 39 states of German Confederation were left untouched.

32. i. Political parties fill political offices and exercise political power.
- ii. Parties contest elections.
- iii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- iv. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- v. Parties form and run governments.
- vi. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.
- vii. Parties play the role of opposition
- viii. Parties shape public opinion.
- ix. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.
- x. Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be described.

OR

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

The various challenges faced by political parties are:

- i. **Lack of Internal democracy:** Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in the decision-making process. There is no proper organisation or registration of members.
 - ii. **Dynastic Succession:** With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions.
 - iii. **Money and Muscle Power:** Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money. Sometimes parties also support criminals candidates who can win elections.
 - iv. **Lack of meaningful choice to the voters:** There has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.
33. i. The members of the group can take a small loan from the group itself to meet their needs.
 - ii. The group charges Interest rates less than moneylenders which help them to repay their loan with great ease.
 - iii. These groups are organized by women in rural areas. So these group gives special status to women.
 - iv. These groups gradually can seek loans for the bank so as to create employment opportunities for its members.
 - v. Banks have been extending loans to these groups to meet their needs like buying fertilizers, seeds, raw materials, etc.
 - vi. These SHG have emerged as building blocks of the rural poor as it is the group as a whole that is responsible for the repayment of the loan. In case, of non-repayment, it is taken up in a serious manner by the group members.

Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such.

OR

In everyday lives, we use money to fulfill our requirement in different ways:

- i. Goods are bought and sold with the use of money.
- ii. Many kinds of services are also exchanged with money.
- iii. Use of money reduce the need of double coincidence of wants.
- iv. A person holding money can easily exchange with goods/ services.
- v. To deposit in banks so that money can be saved and used for future use. For example: If a labourer deposits his monthly salary in his bank account, then, he can use it in installments during the entire month.
- vi. For ex. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes and buy wheat so he needs to sell his shoes and then only he can buy wheat.

Section E

34. i. A non-cooperation programme was adopted as in the Congress session of December 1920.
 - ii. In his famous book Hind Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians.
 - iii. Some members were reluctant to boycott the council elections because they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.
35. i. a. Guls or Kuls
 - b. Rooftop rain water harvesting
 - ii. 'Rooftop rain water harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
 - iii. a. Recharge of groundwater
 - b. Conservation of water
 - c. Sustainable Water Supply

36. i. Due to the lack of adequate government facilities in many areas particularly girls are not able to go to high school in many areas.
- ii. Having adequate public facilities can improve the overall health condition of a region. For example, Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
- iii. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services, for instance:
- a. Money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.
 - b. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

Section F

37. a. A. Calcutta
B. Amritsar
- b.

